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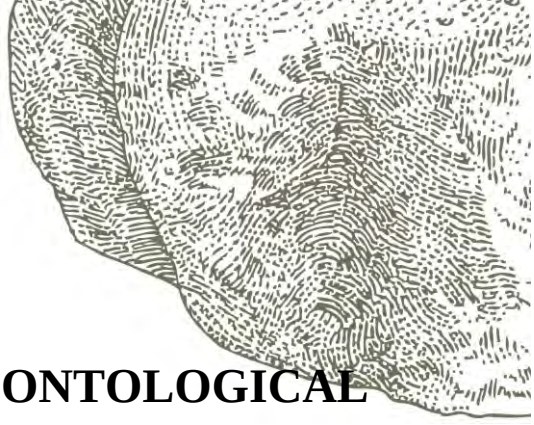

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE UPTOWN NEWPORT VILLAGE PROJECT, CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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January 2012

Cogstone Project Number: 2265
Type of Study: Cultural resources assessment
Fossil Localities: none
Archaeological Sites: none
USGS Quadrangle: Tustin 7.5' photorevised 1981
Area: 25-acres
Key Words: Gabrielino, Tongva, Quaternary Older Paralic Deposits

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to identify any possible paleontological, prehistoric or historic resources that could be present in the Uptown Newport Village project area located in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California. The study was requested by the City of Newport Beach to meet their responsibilities as the lead agency under California Environmental Quality Act.

The project area is located in Orange County's Coastal Province within middle to late Pleistocene sediments that were laid down 500,000 million to 10,000 years ago in both nearshore marine and non-marine coastal depositional environments. Record searches completed at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the University of California, Berkeley online paleontological database were negative for fossil resources within the proposed project boundaries. However, the Museum and monitoring results of construction projects within a half mile revealed significant fossils known from the same sediments. These fossils include mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, bison, camel, sabertoothed cat, dire wolf, tapir, deer and an array of small mammals, birds and reptiles

The archaeological records search determined that there are no known cultural resources within the project area boundaries. Sixteen prehistoric resources, two prehistoric isolates, four historical isolates and one site with prehistoric and historical elements are located within one mile of the project area. No archaeological studies have been conducted within the project area. A total of 113 archaeological studies have been conducted within a one mile-radius of the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission indicated that are no known sacred lands in the vicinity. Letters requesting information on any heritage sites and containing maps and project information were went to the 16 Native American contacts recommended by the Commission. No responses were received.

The project will include ground impacts of approximately ten feet below the modern surface. Identified environmental impacts are that unknown subsurface archaeological resources may be present and that sediments deeper than 8 ft. below the current ground surface are sensitive for significant vertebrate paleontological resources.

Mitigation measures require an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist and Archaeologist be retained prior to construction to develop Cultural Resources Awareness Training and present that training to all earthmoving personnel and their supervisors. This training should provide examples of the types of resources that might be encountered and detail procedures to be implemented in that event. Unanticipated finds during construction require that work cease within 25 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist or Archaeologist, as appropriate.

In addition, an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist should be retained prior to construction to review final plans and produce a Paleontological Mitigation Plan for the project. The Professional Paleontologist should then implement the plan.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to identify any possible paleontological, prehistoric or historic resources that could be present in the Uptown Newport Village project area located in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California (Figure 1). The study was requested by the City of Newport Beach to meet their responsibilities as the lead agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Figure 1. Project vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the development of a high density residential area located on the north side of Jamboree Road at the intersection of Fairchild road, just east of the intersection of Jamboree Road and MacArthur Boulevard in the City of Newport Beach. The project area is located at 4311 and 4321 Jamboree Road, Newport Beach, California (Figure 2, Figure 3). Specifically, the proposed project is located on the Tustin 7.5 minute quadrangle in Section 7 Township 6 South, Range 9 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

The property was originally developed as part of the Koll Center, and has been used for manufacturing telecommunications equipment and computer chips since the 1970s. The property currently includes two industrial buildings, which are leased to Jazz Semiconductor, who manufactures computer chips at the property. The City's General Plan calls for infill development and redevelopment of the Airport Business Area. The General Plan allows for up to 2,200 residential units to be developed in the Airport Business Area. In September of 2010, the City approved the Koll-Conexant Integrated Conceptual Development Plan (ICDP), which provides a framework for residential development on both the Koll and Conexant properties within the Airport Business Area. The ICDP allocated a maximum of 1,244 residential units and up to 11,500 square feet of retail to be developed on the Conexant property, and up to 260 residential units to be developed on the Koll property. Uptown Newport LP purchased the Uptown Newport property from Conexant in late 2010. The Uptown Newport Village project will include redevelopment of the 25-acre property into a high-density mixed use residential project. Up to 1,244 residential units, 11,500 square feet of retail and two acres of park space are planned as part of the project.

The project is anticipated to be developed in two primary phases. Phase I will include demolition of the existing single-story office building at 4311 Jamboree, and development of the westerly portion of the property, including the frontage along Jamboree Road. Phase I will include approximately 680 units, and is projected to commence in 2013 with build-out of Phase I through 2019. Phase II will include demolition of the existing Jazz Semiconductor fabrication building, and development of approximately 564 units on the easterly portion of the property.

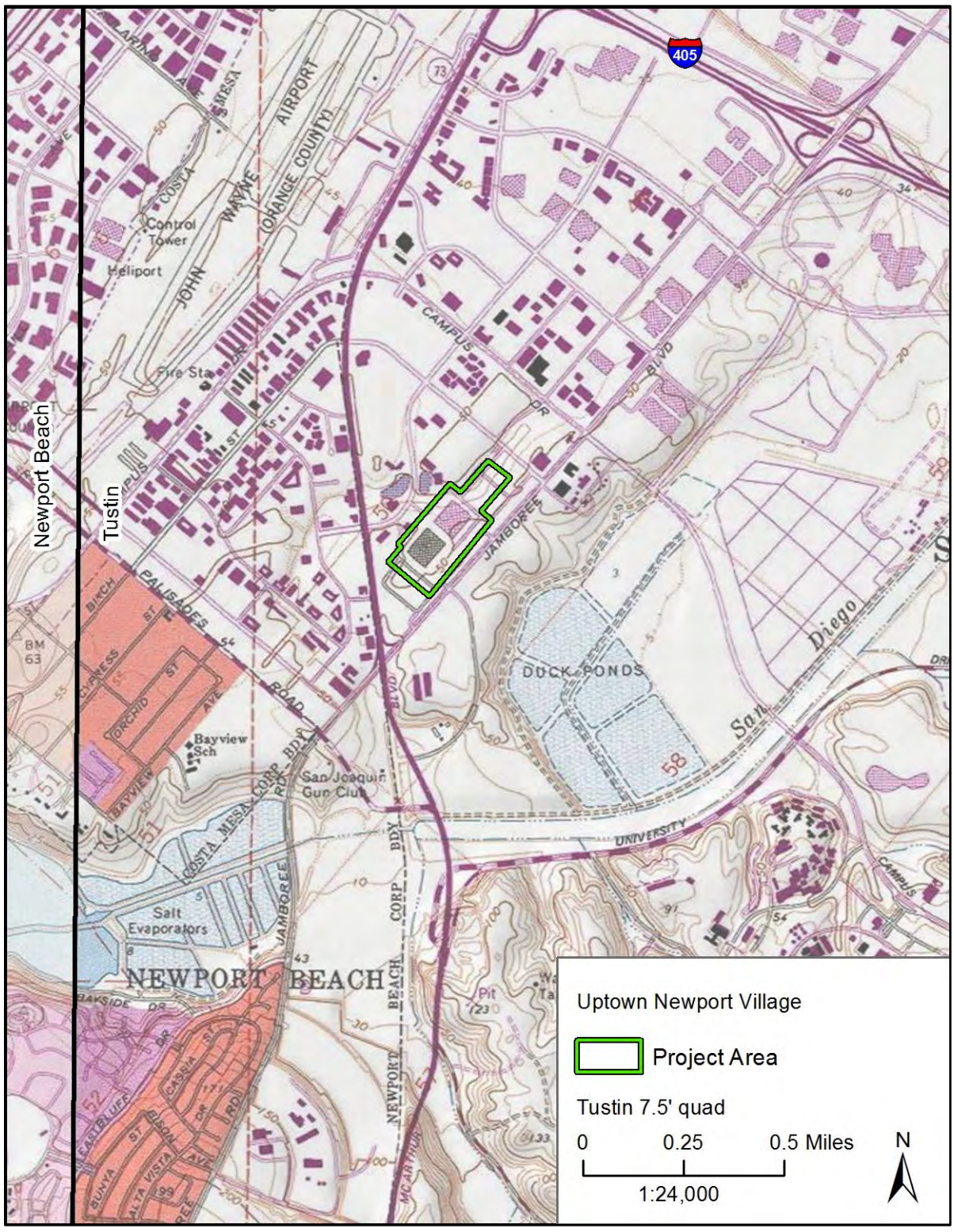

Figure 2. Project area

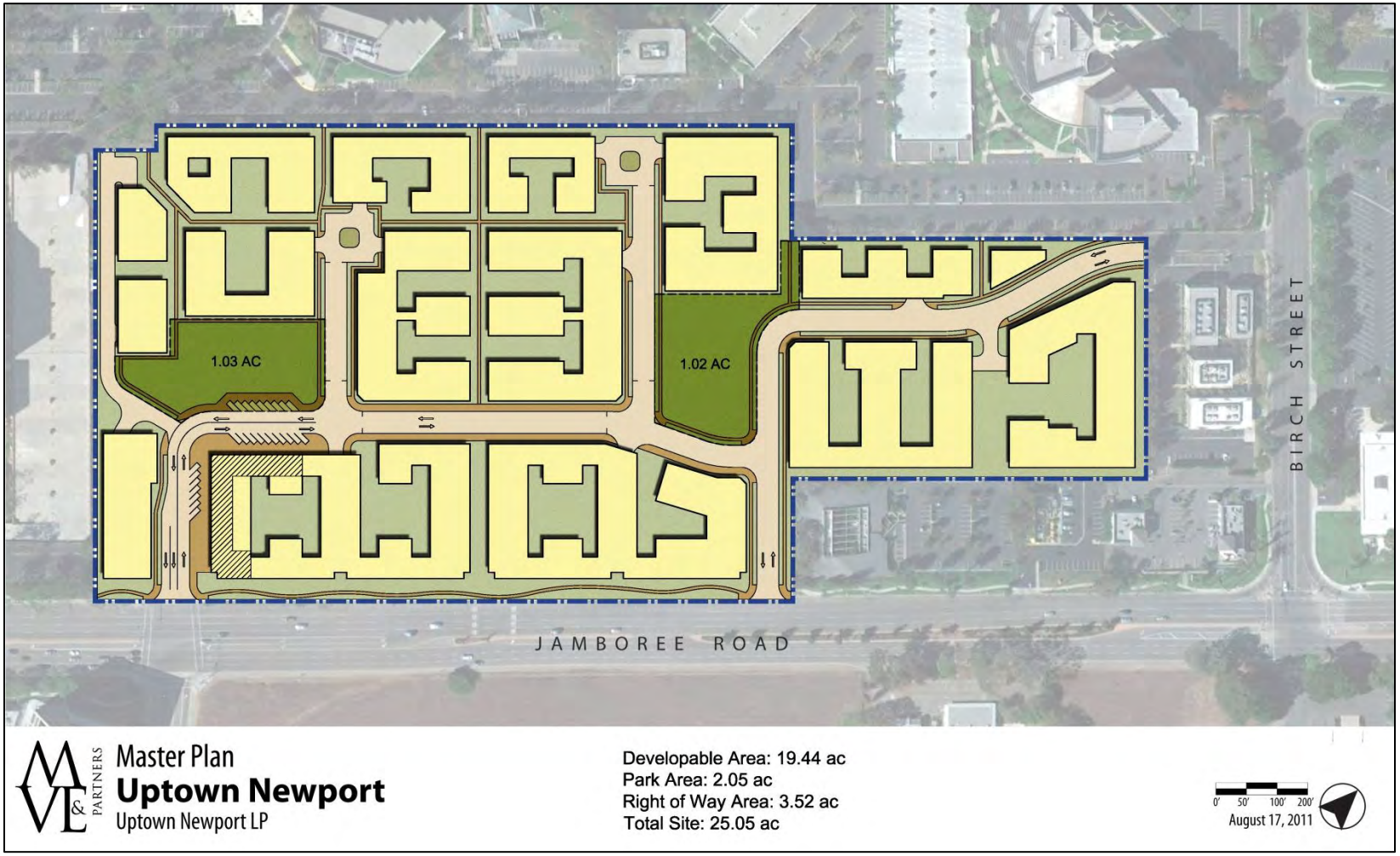

Figure 3. Project master plan

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural resources studies. Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for the project, supervised all work, and wrote the conclusions and recommendations. Gust is a Qualified Principal Paleontologist and Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over 30 years of experience in California.

Molly Valasik and Shanna Wexelblatt performed the archaeological records search. Valasik wrote the Prehistoric and Historic background section and the Record Search section. Valasik also prepared the maps and conducted the consultation. Valasik has a M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and 3 years of experience in Southern California archaeology. Wexelblatt has a Bachelor's degree in Philosophy and is currently working towards a Master's degree in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton. Courtney Richards wrote the paleontology sections of the report. Richards has a M.S. in Biological Sciences with an emphasis in Paleontology from Marshall University and a B.S. in Earth and Space Sciences from the University of Washington. Qualifications of key project personnel are provided (Appendix A).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

This study was completed under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14 Section 15064.5 and Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21083.2). CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

CEQA includes historic built-environment and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section

15064.5(a) (2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a) (3)).

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and require similar protection to what Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c) (1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant “historical resource” but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

> An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
> (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect under CEQA. The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important. Paleontological remains are recognized as nonrenewable resources significant to the history of life (Scott and Springer 2003).

BACKGROUND

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The project area was completely submerged beneath the ocean until about two million years ago. Bedrock of the project area was emplaced 23 to three million years ago in the marine environment (Figure 4). Some terrestrial animals were washed into the ocean by rivers and fossilized along with marine animals. About three million years ago the ocean receded and deposition of terrestrial sediment through the action of streams and rivers began.

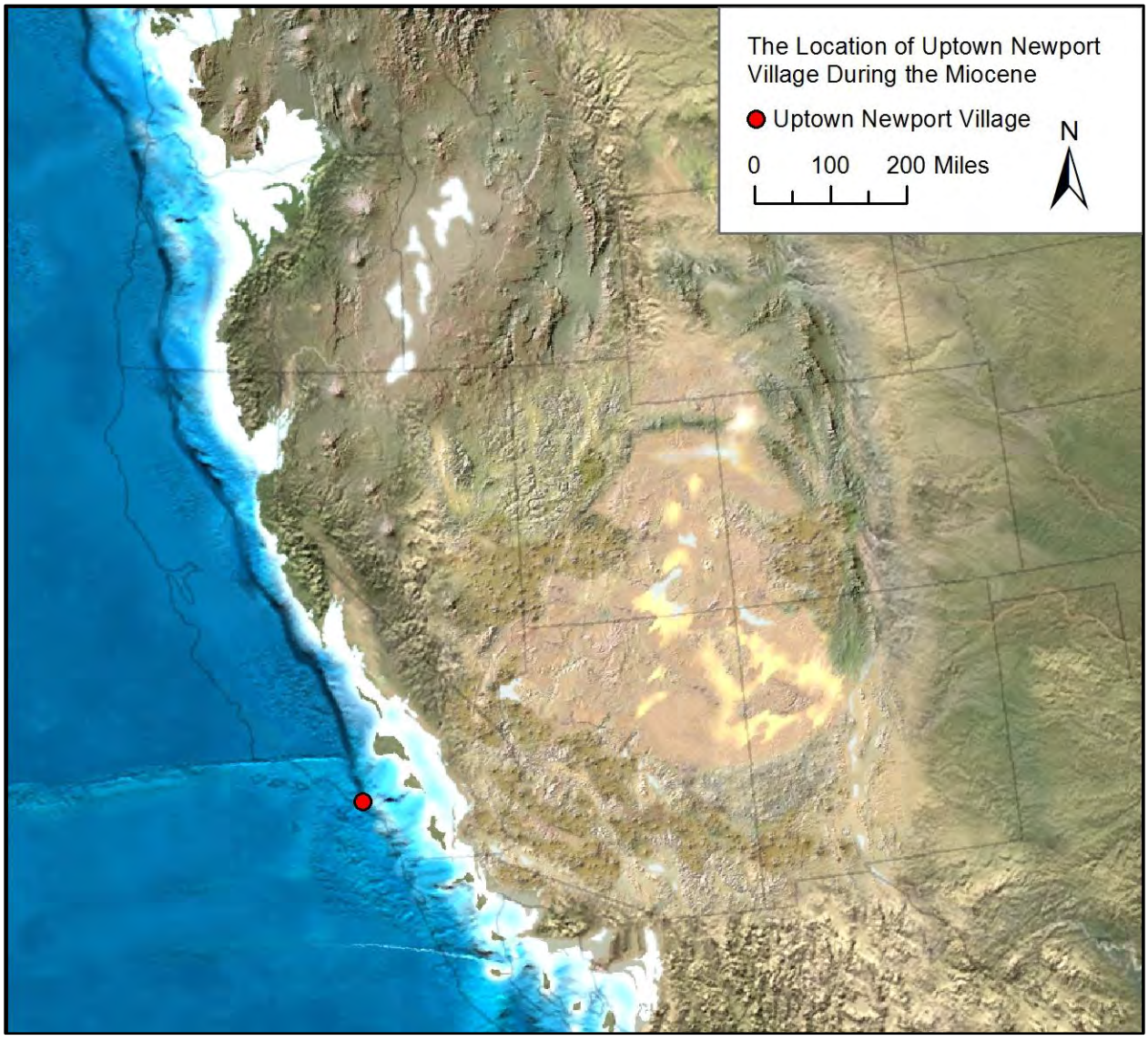

Figure 4. Miocene (23-5 thousand years ago) environment

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the northern Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. This province is comprised of a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest trending valleys paralleling faults that branch off from the San Andreas Fault to the east. The Peninsular Ranges Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bound by the Transverse Range Province to the north and the Transverse Range and Colorado Desert to the east (Wagner 2002).

STRATIGRAPHY

The project is at the eastern margin of Orange County's Coastal Province (Cooper n.d.) and is mapped entirely as paralic (coastal) sediments that were laid down in nearshore marine and non-marine depositional environments (Figure 5, Morton and Miller 2006).

QUATERNARY OLDER PARALIC DEPOSITS

Nearshore marine and non-marine deposits laid down near the coastline during the middle to late Pleistocene (2.5 million to 11 thousand years ago). These deposits consist of poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown, interdigitated strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel. In the proposed project area, these paralic deposits are overlain by a thin, discontinuous layer of younger, sandy alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2004).

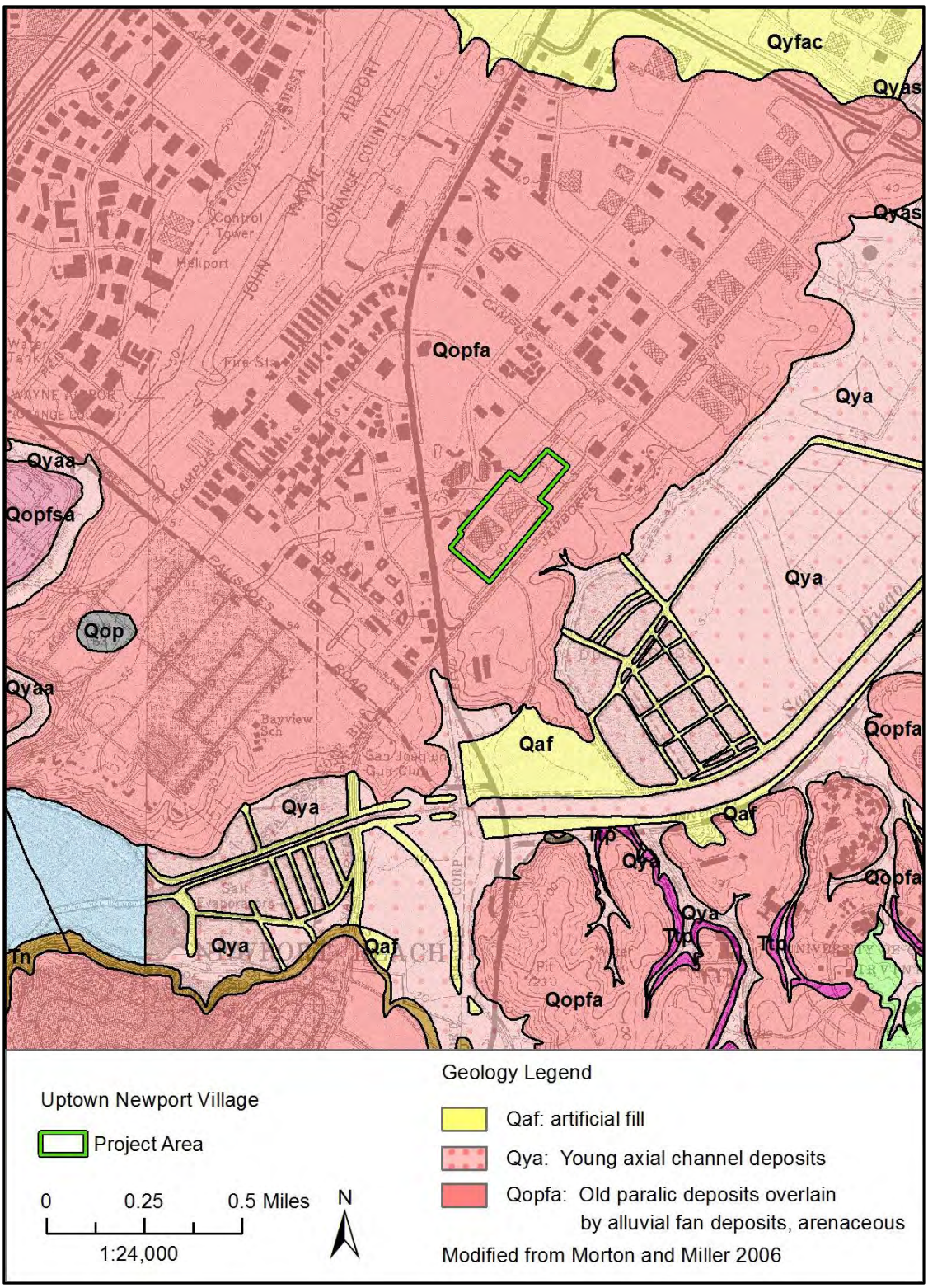

Figure 5. Geology of project area

PREHISTORIC SETTING

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area consisted of open lagoons, estuaries and seasonal freshwater wetlands surrounded by coastal plain. Freshwater sources were natural springs, runoff from the Santa Ana Mountains, seasonal flooding of the Santa Ana River and pooling of rainwater in lowland areas.

Paleoclimatic data based on pollen from coastal sites indicate that there was a dramatic increase in both annual temperature and precipitation between 8000 and 7000 B.P., which would have led to a rich marsh habitat locally. Subsequently, by 7000 B.P., sea levels were 10 to 15 meters below current levels, and the shore line was at least 500 meters off shore than today (Altschul et al. 2007).

Historical land use was primarily agricultural but numerous shooting clubs were present in association with seasonal ponds. The project area began to be urbanized in the early 1970s.

PREHISTORIC CULTURES

EARLY MILLINGSTONE PERIOD, 8,000 TO 6,500 YEARS B.P.

Archaeological evidence suggests a small and highly mobile population foraging on a seasonal basis. Coastal sites of the period have emphasis on protein sources but differ in having high frequencies of sharks and rays from the lagoon. The abundance of scallops and oysters in these early collections is consistent with relatively open lagoon conditions (Altschul et al. 2005, 2007; Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

LATE MILLINGSTONE PERIOD, 6,500 TO 3,000 YEARS B.P.

Sites from this period appear to be part of an expansion of settlement to take advantage of new habitats and resources that became available as sea levels stabilized between about six to five thousand years ago. Archaeological evidence suggests a continued pattern of small, mobile foraging groups. Sites are dominated by shellfish (Altschul; et al. 2005, 2007). Gorges were used for fishing and mano/metate pairs were used to process plant materials. Most sites were in coastal areas (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003)

INTERMEDIATE PERIOD, 3,000 TO 1,000 YEARS B.P.

Archaeological sites indicate the continuation of small, mobile foraging groups early in this period but later sites were relatively large and contain hearths, mortuary features and houses. The later sites reflect a much broader strategy that targeted terrestrial mammals and birds from the freshwater marsh and coastal prairies, as well as fish and shellfish. The emergence of the venus clam (Chione) as the predominant shellfish in almost all collections is consistent with the expansion of mudflats at this time (Altschul et al. 2005, 2007). The first circular fish hooks

appear in the tool kit in this period and use of plant grinding tools increases. Hunting tools consist of the atlatl and dart (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

LATE PERIOD, 1,000 YEARS B.P. TO CONTACT.

Environmental change caused constriction of Upper Newport Bay and expansion of fresh water wetlands in the low-lying San Joaquin Marsh area. In this period the atlatl and dart hunting tools are replaced by the bow and arrow. A portion of the mano/metate inventory was gradually replaced by pestle/mortars. Use of other traditional tools continues. Settlement was expanded into the hills and canyons inland (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

ETHNOGRAPHY

Early Native American peoples of the project area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 3,500 years ago by Native Americans now known as the Gabrielino (Tongva). Later in time, other Native Americans, now known as the Juaneño (Acjachemen) moved into southern Orange County and are likely to have also used the project area at some points in time. Material culture was very similar between these two groups but the Juaneño were known to produce Tizon brownware ceramics which might differentiate sites.

GABRIELINO TONGVA

The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Figure 6; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground and cooked as mush in various

combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

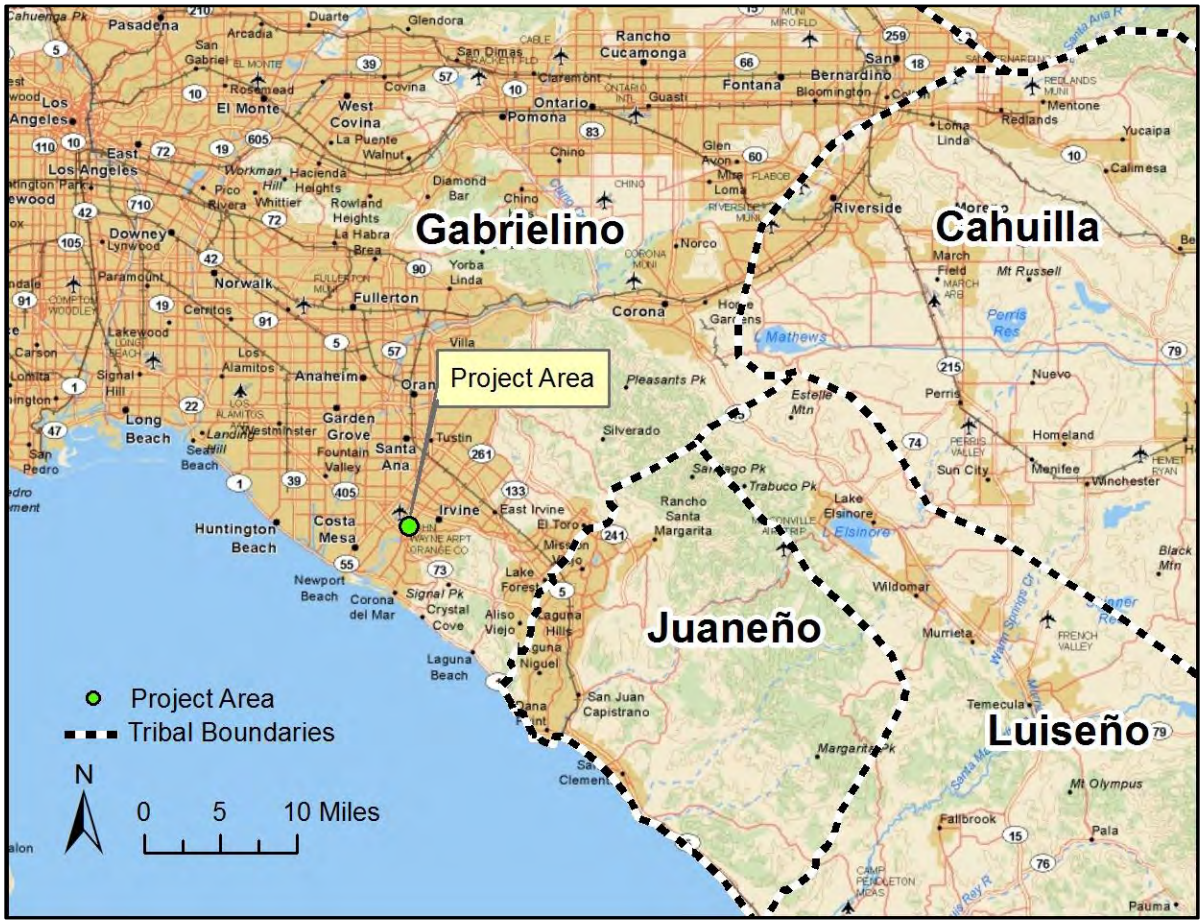

Figure 6. Native American traditional tribal territories

The principal game animals were deer; rabbit; jackrabbit; woodrat; mice; ground squirrels; antelope; quail; dove; ducks and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone; turbans; mussels; clams; scallops; bubble shells and others. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

The project area is not near any recorded major village but is closest to the village of *Kengaa* (Figure 7). However, multiple prehistoric archaeological sites are known in a half-mile to mile radius of the project area (see Record Search section).

Figure 7. Gabrielino villages

HISTORICAL SETTING

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino (Bean and Rawls 1993). Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish had colonized California and established missions, presidios and pueblos (Bean and Rawls 1993).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands, in the form of grants, to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993; Robinson 1948).

California was granted statehood in 1850 and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies and the rise in prices of beef, hide and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively (Hampson 1993).

The project area lies within the boundaries of the Rancho San Joaquin (Figure 8). This land grant was a combination of the Rancho Cienega de las Ranas and the Ranch La Bolsa de San Joaquín. Both land grants were issued to José Andres Sepúlveda 1837 and 1842. In 1864 Sepúlveda sold Rancho San Joaquin to Benjamin and Thomas Flint, Llewellyn Bixby and James Irvine. In 1876, James Irvine bought out his partners in Flint, Bixby and Co. and became the sole owner of the Irvine Ranch. It continued to be largely a ranching operation for many years.

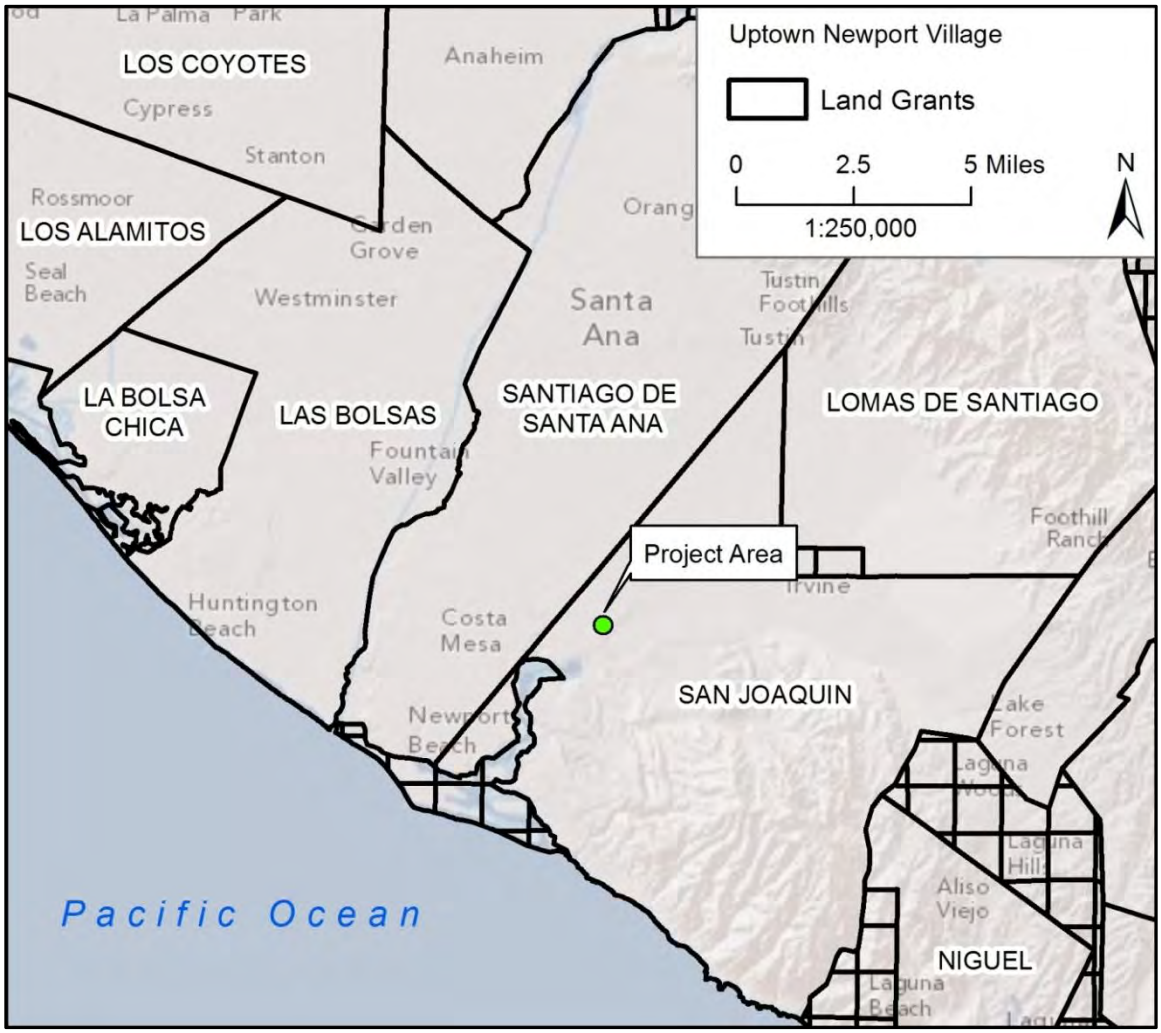

Figure 8. Land grant map

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The project area has been unoccupied until the early 1970s. Historical topographic maps from 1902 and 1935 demonstrate that the project area was fairly isolated and there are no buildings within the immediate vicinity (Figure 9 and Figure 10). However, a road in the modern Jamboree Road footprint is present as early as 1902.

Aerial photographs dating from between 1938 and 1952 confirm that the project area was vacant up until mid-century. The next aerial available, dating to 1972, shows the project area fully developed.

Figure 9. Historical 1902 topographic map

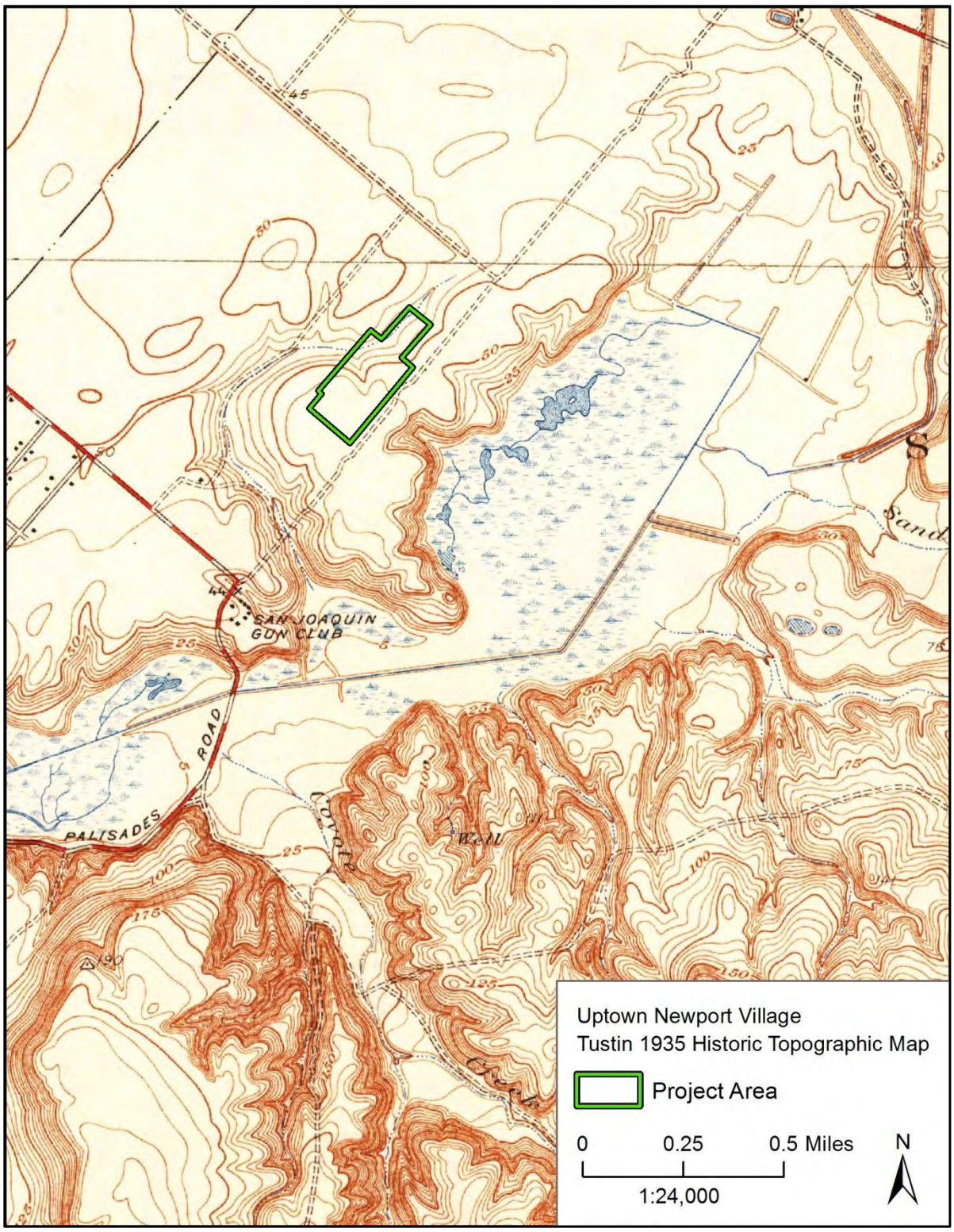

Figure 10. Historical 1935 topographic map

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORD SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGY

A record search was conducted by staff of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) that was negative for resources within the proposed project boundary (McLeod 2011). A University of California, Berkeley online paleontology database records search conducted by Cogstone personnel on January 3, 2012 was also negative for fossil specimens within the boundary (UCMP 2012). There are, however, LACM fossils recorded from the same sediments near and directly adjacent to the project area (Table 1; McLeod 2011).

TABLE 1. LACM FOSSILS WITHIN ONE MILE RADIUS

Taxon	Common Name	LACM Locality
Mammoth	*Mammuthus sp.*	LACMVP 1339
Mammoth/mastodon	Mammuthus or Mammut	LACMVP 3267
Camel	Camelidae	LACMVP 1339
Turtle	Testudinata	LACMVP 4219
Camel	Camelidae	LACMVP 4219
Camel	*Camelops* sp.	LACMVP 1068
Bison	*Bison* sp.	LACMVP 1068
Horse	*Equus* sp.	LACMVP 1068
Deer	*Odocoileus* sp. cf. *O. hemionus*	LACMVP 1068
Tapir	*Tapirus* sp. cf. *T. californicus*	LACMVP 1068
Rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.	LACMVP 1068

In Orange County, the literature review revealed that there have been a large number of fossils recovered during paleontological monitoring of nearby construction projects. These fossils include mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, bison, camel, sabertoothed cat, dire wolf and an array of small mammals, birds and reptiles (Table 2). These project areas are directly north and south of the project area within half a mile.

TABLE 2. FOSSILS FROM NEARBY PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING

Common Name	Genus and species	The Plaza-Irvine	Watermarke	Campus Ctr Apts Ext.	Toscana	Scholle
Mammoth	*Mammuthus columbi*		*		*	
Mastodon	*Mammut americanum*					*
Ground Sloth, Harlan's	*Paramylodon harlani*	*		*		*
Bison, Ancient	*Bison antiquus*	*			*	*
Camel, Western	*Camelops hesternus*	*				
Cat, Saber-toothed	*Smilodon fatalis*	*				
Wolf, Dire	*Canis dirus*			*		
Gopher, Pocket	*Thomomys bottae*					*
Woodrat, Desert	*Neotoma lepida*					*
Vole, California	*Microtus californicus*					*
Mouse, Deer	*Peromyscus maniculatus*					*
Duck	*Anas sp.*	*				
Lizard	Lacertilia					*
Snake, ringneck	*Diadophis sp.?*					*
Snake, typical	Colubridae					*
Salamander, Arboreal	*Aneides lugubris*					*

Fossils in this area are known to be associated with an olive-green clay layer (Gust and Scott 2009, 2010). This olive-green clay layer is known to be present underneath the Uptown Newport Village project area based on soil samples obtained from soil gas probes at the site (R M Environmental Inc. 2010; Figure 11). The depth at which the olive-green clay layer is encountered varies across the project site. In 3 of 4 positive probes, depth was 23-26 ft. In one probe depth was 9-23 ft; however, this is considered anomalous.

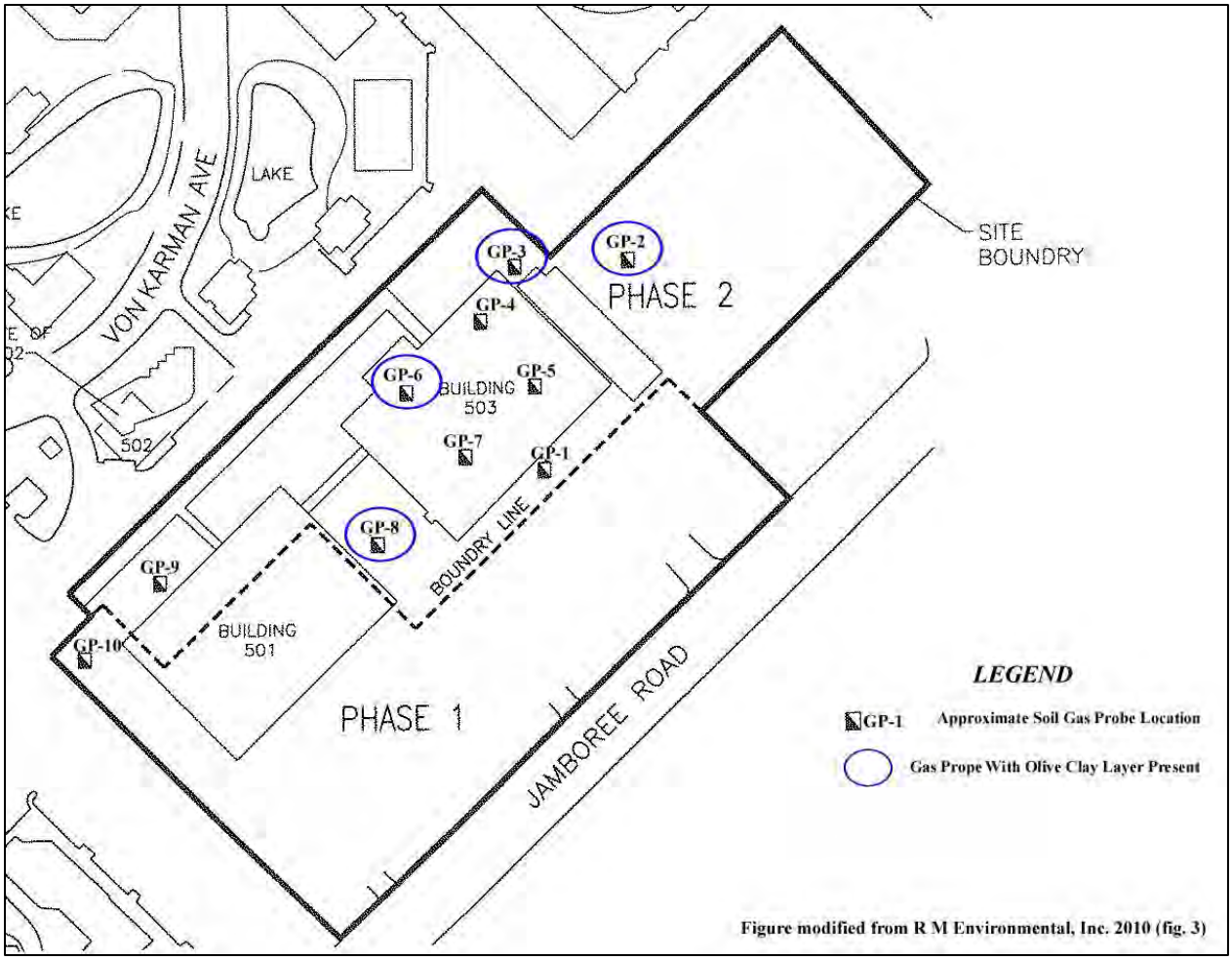

Figure 11. Location of soil gas probes

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) on November 3, 2011 by Molly Valasik and Shanna Wexelblatt of Cogstone. The record search covered the Uptown Newport Village project area, as well as a one-mile radius. Sources consulted include the National Register of Historical Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

The records search determined that there are no known cultural resources within the project area boundaries. Sixteen prehistoric resources, two prehistoric isolates, four historical isolates and one site with prehistoric and historical elements are located within one mile of the project area (Table 3). None of the previously-recorded resources are listed as eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Landmarks, California Points of Interest or local registers.

No archaeological studies have been conducted within the project area (Table 4). A total of 113 archaeological studies have been conducted within a one mile-radius of the project area.

TABLE 3. RECORDED SITES WITHIN A ONE MILE-RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Reference	Site Type	Quad	Date	Distance from project area
P-30-000056	Prehistoric shell mound and small lithic artifact scatter	Tustin	1949	Within 1 mile
P-30-000057	Prehistoric habitation site and shell midden	Tustin	1949	Within ½ mile
P-30-000057	Prehistoric shell mound and historical San Joaquin Gun Club site	Tustin	1949	Within ½ mile
P-30-000077	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1949	Within ½ mile
P-30-000115	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1963	Within ½ mile
P-30-000116	Prehistoric habitation site and shell midden	Tustin	1963	Within ½ mile
P-30-000117	Prehistoric milling stone tools site	Tustin	1963	Within ½ mile
P-30-000118	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1976	Within 1 mile
P-30-000119	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1963	Within 1 mile
P-30-000121	Prehistoric processing site, habitation site, and shell midden	Tustin	1963	Within 1 mile
P-30-000164	Prehistoric shell midden	Newport Beach	1991	Within 1 mile
P-30-000192	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1966	Within 1 mile
P-30-000194	Prehistoric shell midden	Newport Beach	1981	Within 1 mile
P-30-000347	Prehistoric habitation site and shell midden	Tustin	1979	Within 1 mile
P-30-000348	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1972	Within 1 mile
P-30-000351	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1972	Within 1 mile
P-30-000552	Prehistoric shell midden	Tustin	1976	Within 1 mile
P-30-000575	Prehistoric shell midden and lithic scatter	Tustin	1975	Within 1 mile
P-30-000687	Prehistoric shell midden	Newport Beach	1965	Within 1 mile
P-30-100161	Historical ceramic isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile
P-30-100162	Prehistoric mano isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile
P-30-100164	Historical ceramic isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile
P-30-100165	Historical ceramic isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile
P-30-100166	Historical faunal isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile
P-30-100167	Prehistoric mano isolate	Tustin	1997	Within 1 mile

TABLE 4. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A ONE MILE-RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
King, Thomas F.	3	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Irvine Town Center Project, Orange County, California	1973	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Desautels, Roger J.	44	Archaeological Survey Report on the Bristol Street Associates Proposed Development on Bristol Street in the Newport Beach Area of the County of Orange	1977	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Desautels, Roger J.	190	Archaeological Field Test Report on the Bristol Street Associates Proposed Development on Bristol Street in the Newport Beach Area of the County of Orange, California.	1977	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Cottrell, Marie G.	246	Report of Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for the Irvine Industrial Complex-west	1978	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Desautels, Roger J.	252	Cultural Resources Report- Preliminary Assessment on the Proposed San Diego Creek Watershed Erosion and Sedimentary Control System in Hicks Canyon, Hicks Canyon Wash, Rattlesnake Creek Wash, San Diego Creek, and the San Joaquin Marsh Located in Orange County	1978	El Toro, Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Cottrell, Marie G.	284	Test Level Investigation Conducted for Site CA-ORA-287 (ORA-121)	1978	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Ellis, Robert R.	353	Archaeological Test Excavations at Site ORA-121, Orange County, California	1973	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Glen E. Rice	364	Report on Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-192	1977	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Unknown	399	Archaeological Salvage Program at Locus B and the Peripheral Sector of Locus A, ORA-287 (ORA-121), Irvine, California	1979	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Cottrell, Marie and David Jacob	406	Archaeological Excavations Conducted at the Bristol Street Site, CA-ORA-687, Locus I and II	1978	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Rice, Glen E.	409	Test Investigations at ORA-119, Locus B	1976	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Mabry, Theo N.	427	Test-level Investigations, North Bluffs of Upper Newport Bay, Newport Beach, Ca.	1979	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Hurd, Gary S.	531	Test Excavation for CA-ORA-116	1980	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Stickel, Gary E. and Jerry B. Howard	574	Final Report of a Cultural Resource Survey of the University of California, Irvine	1976	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Russell L. Kaldenberg	589	Archaeological Investigations at the World Medical Foundation Site Orange County, California	1976	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	607	Archaeological Survey Report on the Acacia Offices Project, Opi-1, Located in the Santa Ana Heights Area of the County of Orange,	1981	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
		California			
Douglas, Ronald D.	615	Archaeological Resource Survey Northern Inland Coastal Hills Planning Area Orange County, California	1981	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	673	Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Upper Newport Bay Bicycle/equestrian Trail, Newport Beach, California	1983	Newport Beach, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Anonymous	713	Orange County California Anthropological Project San Joaquin Gun Club Site ORA-192, ORA-57	1983	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Rice, Glen E.	717	Defining the Southern Perimeter of ORA-575	1976	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Cottrell, Marie G.	720	San Joaquin Transportation Corridor: an Annotated List of Archaeological Reports Referenced by Number.	1983	Dana Point, Laguna Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Padon, Beth A.	726	Archaeological Field Review Village 19a Project, City of Irvine, Ca.	1984	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brock, James P.	774	Archaeological, Paleontological and Historical Resources Assessment Report for the U.C. Irvine North Campus Property	1985	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Breece, William H.	776	Limited Test-level Investigation at CA-ORA-192 and CA-ORA-348, Bayview Planned Community, County of Orange, California	1985	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Breece, William H. and Laurel A. Harrison	815	Archaeological Salvage Program at CA-ORA-348 and CA-ORA-192, Bayview Planned Community, County of Orange, California	1985	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	847	Archaeological Resource Inventory City of Irvine and its Sphere of Influence	1985	Black Star Canyon, Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Padon, Beth	856	Archaeological and Paleontological Field Review: Irvine Business Complex, City of Irv		Tustin	Within ½ mile
Mabry, Theo N.	888	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Campus Irvine/Bristol Intersection Improvements, Newport Beach, California	1981	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Bissell, Ronald M.	933	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Reconnaissance of the Long Range Development Plan Study Area, University of California, Irvine, Orange County, California	1988	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Bissell, Ronald M.	939	Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance of the Long Range Development Plan Study Area, University of California, Irvine, Orange County, California	1988	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Jertberg, Patricia R.	969	Cultural Resource Assessment Jamboree Road Widening	1989	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	1012	Back Bay Archaeology Site Inventory/status Evaluation	1982	Newport Beach, Tustin	Within 1 mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
Leonard, Nelson N. III	1016	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Route Alternates Between the Michelson Treatment Plant and Plants on the Santa Ana River, Orange County, California	1975	Newport Beach	Within ¼ mile
Van Horn, David M.	1027	Archaeological Survey Report: 20162 Birch Street, Santa Ana Heights, County of Orange	1990	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Shinn, Juanita R.	1068	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the 25 Acre Irvine Planning Area 23 Project Orange County, California	1991	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Dillon, Brian D.	1087	Archaeological Record Search for the Green Acres Phase Ii Project, Orange County Water District, Cities of Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California	1990	Newport Beach, Seal Beach	Within 1 mile
Brown, Joan C.	1097	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 138 Acre Section of Upper Newport Bay Regional Park Located in Newport Beach, Orange County, California	1991	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Marmor, Jason D.	1120	Historic Architectural Survey Report for a Segment of MacArthur Boulevard Pacific Coast Highway to University Drive Newport Beach/Irvine, Orange County, California	1991	Laguna Beach, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Clevenger, Joyce M.	1123	Archaeological Salvage Program at Locus B and the Peripheral Sector of Locus A, ORA-287 Irvine, California.	1979	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Clevenger, Joyce M.	1124	Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-287 a Multicomponent Site on Newport Bay.	1986	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Koerper, Henry C. and Christopher E. Drover	1125	Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County: the Case From CA-ORA-119-a.	1983	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Follett, W. I.	1131	Fish Remains From Archaeological Sites at Irvine Orange County California	1966	Tustin	Within 1 mile
De Barros, Philip and Henry C. Koerper	1133	Final Test Investigation Report and Request for Determination of Eligibility for 23 Sites Along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor	1990	Laguna Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Rosenthal, Jane	1170	Addendum to Cultural Resources Assessment Jamboree Road Widening Irvine, California	1991	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brown, Joan C.	1189	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of 11 Parcels of Land Located in Newport Beach, Orange County, California.	1992	Newport Beach, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Brown, Joan C.	1197	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ten Miles of the Santa Ana-Delhi Channel Complex, Orange County, California	1992	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
De Barros, Phillip	1276	Boundary Delineation of CA-ORA-196/h Irvine Ranch Water District Demonstration Gardens Project	1993	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Demcak, Carol R. and Marie G.	1339	Report of Archaeological Investigations Performed in Association With the Upper Newport Bay Bike and Equestrian Trail	1985	Tustin	Within ½ mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
Cottrell					
McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	1350	Archaeological Survey Report Historic Sites Addendum San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	1993	Dana Point, Laguna Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Tustin	Within ½ mile
McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros	1351	Historic Study Report San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540	1993	Dana Point, Laguna Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Mason, Roger D.	1380	Treatment Program for ORA-1358 in the Macarthur Segment, San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Irvine, California Pursuant to 36 Cfr 800.11	1994	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. and David A. Kice	1413	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Irvine Ranch Water District Alternate Aqueous Waste Disposal Facility Sites, Orange County, California	1993	El Toro, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Allen, Kathleen C.	1515	Archaeological Assessment of L.A. Cellular Site #686.10, Bonita Creek Park, Orange County, California	1996	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Allen, Kathleen C. and Dibble, Stephen D.	1555	Archaeological Salvage Investigations at CA-ORA-575, City of Irvine	1995	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth and Fran Govean	1570	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Review of the Proposed Planning Area 25 Project, City of Irvine, Orange County	1995	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Breece, Bill and Beth Padon	1591	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of the Habitat Enhancement Project	1986	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Padon, Beth	1614	Archaeological Monitoring of Preliminary Grading and Trenching for UCI /tic University Research Park, Planning Area 25, Parcels 3 and 4, and Portions of Parcels 6,7, and 8 of Tentative Parcel Map No. 94-160	1997	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	1690	Archaeological Monitoring Report, University Research Park, Phase Iii, Irvine, California	1998	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Hurd, Gary S. and Macko, Michael E.	1708	Test Program Results, Significance Evaluations, and Recommendations for Mitigation of Impacts at CA-ORA-115a, -115b, -116, & -121b, University of California, Irvine, North Campus	1989	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.	1717	San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Construction Monitoring for Archaeological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Measures 11-1	1997	Dana Point, Laguna Beach, San Juan	Within ½ mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
				Capistrano, Tustin	
Unknown	1731	Index to the Artifacts Collected During the Second Part of the WPA Project	1961	Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Tustin	Within ½ mile
Brown, Joan C.	1733	Archaeological Monitoring During Excavation for the Green Acres Phase Ii Project Pipeline Extension Into Newport Beach (contract Ga-97-1)	1988	Newport Beach, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brechbiel, Brant A.	1785	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 005-15 in the City of Irvine, California	1998	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	1814	Archaeological Monitoring Report for One Park Place, Orange County	1994	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Chace, Paul G.	1828	A Cultural/scientific Resources Survey for the Irvine Planning Area 26, Bonita Canyon-Coyote Canyon, Zone Change 18903-zc, in the City of Irvine, Orange County, California	1995	Laguna Beach, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Getchell, Barbie Stevenson and John E. Atwood	1883	Cultural Resources Survey of a 46 Acre Portion of the San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh Reserve, Irvine, Orange County, California	1998	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Cottrell, Marie G.	1890	Preliminary Report of Test Level Investigations Conducted at Archaeological Site CA-ORA-687, Bristol Street, Orange County, California	1978	Newport Beach	Within 1 mile
Strudwick, Ivan H.	1916	Results of Archaeological Testing at Site CA-ORA-121, Locus C, Near Upper Newport Bay Orange County, California	1988	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Grenda, Donn R., Christopher J. Doolittle, and Jeffrey H. Altschul	1920	House Pits and Middens	1998	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Duke, Curt and McLean, Deborah K.B.	1943	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the San Joaquin Marsh Enhancement Plan Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, California	1998	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Anonymous	1952	Historic Property Survey Report, Route 73 and I-405 Improvements From Birch Street to I-405, From Bear Street to Euclid Street	1996	Newport Beach, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Duke, Curt	1985	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 482-05, County of Orange, California	1999	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	2063	Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring for California Avenue Sewer Line, Bison Avenue Water Line, and I-25/university	1999	Tustin	Within 1 mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
		Slope Repair Projects, University Research Park, Phase Iii and Iv			
Getchell, Barbie	2171	Archaeological Monitoring of the San Joaquin Reserve Enhancement Project in Irvine, Orange County	1999	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Lapin, Philippe	2176	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Cm 416-01, County of Orange	2000	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Lapin, Philippe	2238	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 299-01, County of Orange, CA	2000	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Robbins, Susan	2252	Michelson Water Reclamation Plant Riparian Way and Duck Club Road Improvements	2000	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Demcak, Carol R.	2256	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	1999	Anaheim, La Habra, Los Alamitos, Newport Beach, Orange, Seal Beach, Tustin, Yorba Linda	Within ½ mile
Avina, Mike	2301	Monitoring Report for Xo California Builds-1920 Maple Ave, El Segundo, California, and 4000 MacArthur Blvd., Newport Beach, California	2001	Tustin, Venice	Within ¼ mile
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2348	Review of Cultural Resource Assessment/evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Cm-299-04, Orange County, California	2001	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Strudwick, Ivan H.	2448	Results of Archaeological Testing at Site CA-ORA-121, Locus C, Near Upper Newport Bay Orange County, California	1999	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Duke, Curt	2471	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm 299-05 Orange County, California	2001	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Duke, Curt	2475	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SC 025-01 Orange County, California	2001	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Duke, Curt	2478	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SC 062-01 Orange County, California	2001	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Crownover, Scott, Beth Padon, and Jane Resenthal	2480	Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-121 Orange County, California	1990	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Bolin, David P.	2492	Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Equipment Installation 2525 DuPont Drive, Irvine, California, 92612	2001	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Thane,	2494	Proposed Sheraton Rooftop Site 4701 Von	2001	Tustin	Within ½

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
Michael D.		Karman Avenue Newport Beach, Orange County, California			mile
Ellis, Robert R.	2495	Report Archaeological Test Excavations at Site ORA-121 Orange County, California	1973	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Unknown	2496	Archaeological Salvage Program at Locus B and the Peripheral Sector of Locus A, ORA-121 (287) Irvine, California	1979	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Webb, Lois M. and Gene Huey	2533	07-ORA-405 Pm7.4 Overcrossing, Historic Property Survey, 07210-249011	1977	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Cottrell, Marie G.	2601	Archaeological Testing Proposal of Site ORA-575, City of Irvine	1975	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brown, Joan C.	2636	A Cultural Resources Literature Study and Field Reconnaissance for the Natural Treatment System Master Plan Facilities, Orange County, California	2003	El Toro, Orange, Tustin	Within 1 mile
Duke, Curt	2672	Revised Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm 005-15 Orange County, California	2002	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brechbiel, Brant A.	2673	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 005-15 in the City of Irvine, California	1998	Tustin	Within 1 mile
McLean, Deborah K.	2880	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the San Diego Creek North/fletcher Jones Motor Cars Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California	1997	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	3204	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring at the Campus Center Multi-family Apartments Expansion, Building C, in the City of Irvine	2006	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Scott, Kim and Brodie, Julie Scrivner	3233	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Moffett Meadows Project City of Irvine, California	2005	Tustin	Within ¼ mile
Strudwick, Ivan H.	3242	Results of Cultural Resource Shovel Test Pit Excavation for the Carlson Marsh Regrade Project (IRWD Project No. 20173; LSA Project No. Irw330)	2004	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Shepard, Richard S.	3254	Cultural Constraints Assessment: Modifications to San Diego Creek Channel (f05), Irvine and Newport Beach, Orange County, California	2003	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Commendador-Dudgeon, Amy, Padon, Beth, and Stewart, J.D.	3261	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Plaza Irvine Development, Phase 1, City of Irvine, Orange County, California	2006	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Schneeberger, Sandra L., Roeder, Mark, and Padon, Beth	3353	Paleontological Resource Assessment Report of a ~3.5 Acre Site, Located at 18880 Douglas Drive, 92612 for the Carlyle Project, a Part of the Irvine Business Center (IBC) Development APN# 445-013-02	2006	Tustin	Within 1 mile

Author	Ref (OR)	Title	Date	Quad	Distance from Project
Schneeberger, Sandra L., Drover, Christopher, and Schulga, Corry	3354	Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of a ~3.5 Acre Site, Located at 18880 Douglas Drive, City of Irvine, County of Orange, California, 92612 for the Carlyle Project, a Part of the Irvine Business Center (IBC) Development APN# 445-013-02	2006	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brown, Joan C.	3499	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Irvine Plaza Iii Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, California	2007	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Wood, Catherine M.	3502	Archaeological Survey Report San Diego Creek (facility F05) Upper Newport Bay to I-405 Freeway Programmatic Maintenance Project, Orange County, California	2007	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Robert J. Wlodarski	3502	Archaeological Survey Report San Diego Creek (facility F05) Upper Newport Bay to I-405 Freeway Programmatic Maintenance Project, Orange County, California	2007	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Brown, Joan C.	3704	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Irvine Plaza IV Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, California	2008	Tustin	Within ½ mile
Getchel, Barbie and John E. Atwood	3705	Cultural Resources Inventory of the San Joaquin Freshwater March Reserve Phase II Enhancement Plan Project Area In the City of Irvine, Orange County, California	2007	El Toro	Within ¼ mile
Padon, Beth and J.D. Stewart	3876	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for California Avenue Widening, University of California, Irvine, California	2010	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Bedell, Joan and Ed Moore	3946	ORA 119 (Town Center Site)	1984	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Kim, Steve	3972	Proposed Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Airport Surface Detection Equipment, Model X (ASDE-X) System to Serve John Wayne--Orange County Airport (SNA), Santa Ana, California	2007	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Chung, Jae	3979	University of California at Irvine has submitted an application for Department of the Army authorization, under section 404 of the Clean Water Act to discharge fill materials associated with the expansion of the health science center in unnamed tributary	2007	Tustin	Within 1 mile
Padon, Beth	4031	Subject: Phase I Archaeological Study Report for Alumni Center at the University of California Irvine Campus	2011	Tustin	Within 1 mile

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Valasik in November 2011 to obtain information regarding the project area (Table 5). Specific information about the project area, obtained from historical maps (Meriam Library 2010) and aerial photographs, is presented above in Project Area History.

TABLE 5. ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic United States Geological Survey topographic maps	Negative
Historic United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Negative from 1938 to 1952
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
California Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2007)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	Two land patentees

A search of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records available on the Internet revealed that in 1867, Jose Sepulveda obtained a land patent for land that included the project area. In 1883, Juan Pablo Peralta, Antonio Yorba, Bernardo Yorba and the heirs of Bernardo Yorba obtained a land patent for land that included the project area (BLM n.d.).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A sacred lands record search was requested by Cogstone staff from the Native American Heritage Commission on October 31, 2011. On November 7, the Commission responded, stating there were no known sacred lands within the APE boundaries (Appendix B); however, they requested that 16 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information.

Letters requesting information on any known heritage sites, and containing maps and project information were sent to the 16 Native American contacts on November 14, 2011. Ms. Joyce Perry of the Acjachemen Nation contacted Cogstone and expressed concerns about the project; she stated that the general area is sensitive. No other responses were received.

CEQA THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Will the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?

No. The structures on the project were constructed 39 years ago, not the minimum of 50 years old that triggers evaluation. In addition, the existing structures are typical of common industrial buildings.

Will the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource?

No archaeological resources are known within the project area boundaries however construction occurred prior to general implementation of CEQA. Sixteen prehistoric sites, two prehistoric isolates and a prehistoric site with a historical component are known within the vicinity of the project. Given this, the presence of open lagoons, estuaries and seasonal freshwater wetlands within the immediate vicinity and the prehistory of the area, there is a possibility that the project area may contain significant subsurface prehistoric resources. Two historical isolates are known within one mile of the project area and consist of ceramics and animal bone. The project area is considered to have low sensitivity for historical archaeological resources.

Will the proposed project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Yes due to excavations below 8 ft. There are no previously recovered fossils within the project boundaries however construction occurred prior to general implementation of CEQA. There are a large number of significant fossils recovered from the same sediments in the vicinity at depths of 8 to 30 feet below the surface. There are no known fossils recovered from sediments occurring at depths of less than 8 ft.

Will the proposed project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

None that are presently known.

IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

Impact CR-1. Unknown subsurface archaeological resources may be present.

MM CR-1. An Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist and Archaeologist should be retained prior to construction to develop Cultural Resources Awareness Training and present that training to all earthmoving personnel and their supervisors. This training should provide examples of the types of resources that might be encountered and detail procedures to be implemented in that event. Unanticipated finds during construction require that work cease within 25 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist or Archaeologist, as appropriate.

Impact CR-2. Sediments deeper than 8 ft. below the current ground surface are sensitive for significant vertebrate paleontological resources.

MM CR-2. An Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist should be retained prior to construction to review final plans and produce a Paleontological Mitigation Plan for the project. The Professional Paleontologist should then implement the plan. The plan should include the following minimum elements:

- All earthmoving 8 feet or more below the current surface should be monitored full-time by a qualified paleontological monitor.
- If fossils are discovered, the monitor has the authority to temporarily divert work to allow recovery of the fossils and evaluation of the fossil locality.
- Fossil localities require documentation including stratigraphic columns, samples for micropaleontological analyses and for dating.
- Fossils must be prepared to the point of identification and evaluated for significance.
- Significant fossils must be cataloged and identified prior to being donated to an appropriate repository.
- The final report will interpret any paleontological resources discovered in the regional context and provide the catalog and all specialist's report as appendices.

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2010 Final Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring Report for Astoria at Central Park West, Irvine, California. On file Cogstone Resource Management Inc., Orange and the City of Irvine Planning Department.

Hampson, T.
1993 Brea: Celebrating 75 Years. Brea Historical Society in cooperation with Premiere Editions, Placentia, California.

Koerper, Henry, Roger Mason and Mark Peterson
2003 Complexity, Demography and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. *In* Erlandson, J. and T. Jones (eds), *Catalysts to Complexity: The Late Holocene on the California Coast*. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A.L.
1976 *Handbook of Indians of California*. Reprint of 1925 original edition, Dover Publications, New York.

Mason, Roger, H. Koerper and P. Langenwalter
1997 Middle Holocene Adaptations on the Newport Coast of Orange County. *In* Erlandson, J. and M. Glassow, *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, Perspectives in California Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

McCawley, W.
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press/Ballena Press, Banning, California.

McLeod, S.A.
2011 Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Uptown Newport Village Project, Cogstone Project #2265, in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, project area. On file Cogstone Resource Management Inc., Orange.

Meriam Library, California State University, Chico
2010 California Historic Topographic Map Collection. Available online at http://cricket.csuchico.edu/maps/topo_search.html, last accessed August 24, 2011.

Morton, D.M.
2004 Preliminary Digital Geologic Map of the Santa Ana 30' X 60' Quadrangle, southern California, version 2.0. *U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99-182 version 2.0-2004*.

Morton, Douglas M. and Miller, Fred K.
2006 Geologic map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California, with digital data preparation by Cossette, Pamela M, and Bovard, Kelly R. *U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1217* <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1217/>

R M Environmental, Inc.
2010 Report of Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Proposed Uptown Newport Village Development Jazz Semi-Conductor Facility, 25 ± Acres, 4311 & 4321 Jamboree Road, Newport Beach, California.

Robinson, W.W.
1948 *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*. University Press, Berkeley.

Scott, E. and K. Springer
2003 CEQA and fossil preservation in southern California. *The Environmental Monitor*, Winter: 4-10, 17.

UCMP
2012 Search of the University of California Museum of Paleontology Database.

APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHERRI GUST
Project Manager & Principal Investigator, Paleontology and Archaeology

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust has more than 30 years of experience in California, acknowledged credentials for meeting national standards, and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. Gust is an Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. In addition, she is a Reader at the Huntington Library and is knowledgeable about archival research.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 1-3. Paleontological resources management plans, Phase I activities, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, lab work, GIS mapping, multiple supplement survey and variance reports for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for Cogstone's work and Principal Paleontologist for entire project. 2007-9.

First Street Trunk Line Water Project. Archaeological and paleontological assessment and monitoring of installation of new water main in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2006-9.

Opid's Camp. Archaeological Resource Damage Assessment for Locus 1 of Historic Archaeological Site (FS 05-01-51-82) within the Camp Hi-Hill Historic District, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. 2009.

Pixar Animation Studios Construction Stage 1 Project. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring of studio expansion, artifact recovery and monitoring compliance report in Emeryville, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

Irvine Business Complex. Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation of business complex with recent high density housing additions in Irvine, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

Scattergood Olympic Line. Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for new 11 mile underground electrical transmission line in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

Spring Trails Project. Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment of 350 acre residential development with evaluation of previous work and Mitigation Plan in San Bernardino. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK

Qualified Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Valasik is a qualified archaeologist with both professional and academic archaeological field and research experience. She is GIS proficient and currently supervises digitizing and mapping at Cogstone with the use of advanced Trimble software. She has completed more than eight hours of paleontological field training and logged one year's experience as a dual monitor for Cogstone.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, GIS specialist. Performed monitoring, survey and other duties as needed for installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Participated in creating GIS layers for TRTP Segments 4-11 paleontological management plan. 939 hours on project. 2009

High Speed Rail Project. Paleontology field technician, GIS specialist. Performed pedestrian survey of roughly 59 miles, recorded survey area with Trimble GeoXH, produced weekly updates, and geo-referenced Dibley maps (geology formations). 135 hours on project. 2009

Wildrose Road, Death Valley National Monument. Archaeological field technician and GIS specialist. Assessment of construction activities on potential resources in Inyo County, requested by National Park Service. Performed 5-mile pedestrian survey identified previously recorded sites, recorded new site information with Trimble GeoXH. 58 hours on project. 2009

State Route 178 Widening Project. Archaeology field technician, GIS specialist. Caltrans District 8 highway project in San Bernardino County. Performed four-day archaeological pedestrian survey and relocated six archaeological sites. 37 hours on project. 2009

Blessed Teresa of Calcutta Church Project. Archaeology/paleontology field technician. Construction project in Riverside County. Phase II test excavation units of prehistoric milling area, extensive pedestrian survey, and recorded spatial information with Trimble GeoXH to document prehistoric features present. 24 hours on project. 2009

Telecom Survey. (extension of Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project). Archaeological field technician. Documented archaeological sites, gathered GIS information, and produced maps for additional archaeological survey. Digitized and recorded sites and survey areas. 7 hours on project. 2009

Körös Regional Archaeological Project, Hungary. Field and Laboratory Assistant with Ohio State University and Kent State University. Worked with a team to excavate and process artifacts from an Early Copper Age settlement in Hungary. Participated in archaeological surveys of other possible Early Copper Age sites in the region. 2006

Sunwatch Indian Village, Dayton, Ohio. Field technician. Excavated a section of a Prehistoric Indian village for the Ohio State Boone-Shoft Museum of Discovery. Provided routine tours of the site to the public and museum board members. 2005

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

COURTNEY RICHARDS

Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2011	M.S., Biological Sciences, Marshall University
2006	B.S., Earth and Space Science, Biology Option, University of Washington

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Richards is a qualified paleontologist with extensive research, field, and laboratory experience. Richards completed her Bachelor's degree in Earth and Space Science at the University of Washington, where she studied bone microstructure in ornithischian and theropod dinosaurs. She earned her Master's degree in Biological Sciences with a paleontology focus at Marshall University. Her graduate studies consisted of an analysis of plesiosaur body shape and its implications on stability and buoyancy. Richards was a co-author of a study on the plesiosaur *Tatenectes*, which was published in the Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. She is currently preparing a second manuscript for publication regarding her ongoing research on the captorhinid *Moradisaurus* and the evolution of herbivory in Permian reptiles. In addition to her publications, Richards has presented her work at the annual meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, of which she is a member. She has also taught labs in biology and vertebrate anatomy at the university level and participated in several prospecting and field excavation projects throughout the western region.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Caltrans Fossil Sensitivity Mapping for Central California. Paleontology Technician. Performed geology research for extensive project to map paleontological sensitivity characteristics for over 3000 miles of proposed construction activities along major freeways in 15 Counties. Work performed for URS Corporation on behalf of Caltrans. 2011-Present

High Speed Rail Project, Bakersfield to Palmdale Segment, CA. Paleontologist. Participated in five-day paleontological survey of project study area that was determined sensitive for fossils. Survey results were negative. 2011

State Route 57 Northbound Widening, Fullerton, CA. Paleontology Lab Technician. Performed paleontological monitoring, sample processing, sorting and identifying of microfossils recovered from construction monitoring project in Orange County. 2011

State Route 41 Rehabilitation Project, Kettleman City in Kings County, CA. Paleontology Lab Technician. Prepared and identified fossils recovered from construction monitoring project. 2011

Ranchero Road and SNSF Grade Separation Project, Hesperia, CA. Paleontology Lab Technician. Processed paleontological samples recovered from mitigation monitoring project in San Bernardino County, CA. 2011

Autry Way Project, Anaheim, CA. Paleontology Lab Technician. Processed soil samples recovered from monitoring project in Orange County, CA. 2011

Collections Management, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, WA. Vertebrate Paleontology Collections Assistant. Organized and maintained the vertebrate paleontology collection: cataloging, database management, archiving, and preparation of appropriate reports to Federal, State, and local agencies. Determined the land use status of historical fossil localities using BLM maps and Geocommunicator. 2006-2009; 2003-2006

APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

November7, 2011

Ms. Sherri Gust, Principal
COGSTONE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by FAX to: 714-974-8303
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Proposed Uptown Newport Village #2265 Project, a Redevelopment, Mixed-Use Project;"** located in Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APEs) based on the USGS coordinates provided and **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE) you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity. California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to. California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list the NAHC has attached in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

California Native American Contacts
Orange County
November 7, 2011

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3098 Mace Avenue, Aapt. D Gabrielino
Costa Mesa, , CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
David Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675
chiefdavidbelardes@yahoo.
(949) 493-4933 - home
(949) 293-8522

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Anthony Rivera, Chairman
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675-2674
arivera@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(949) 488-3294 - FAX
(530) 354-5876 - cell

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva
,
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Alfred Cruz, Culural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
alfredgcruz@sbcglobal.net
714-998-0721
714-998-0721 - FAX
714-321-1944 - cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Uptown Newport Village Project # 2265; located in Orange County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

California Native American Contacts
Orange County
November 7, 2011

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 25828 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
bssepul@yahoo.net
714-838-3270
714-914-1812 - CELL
bsepul@yahoo.net

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.
(714) 323-8312

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Anita Espinoza
1740 Concerto Drive Juaneno
Anaheim , CA 92807
neta777@sbcglobal.net
(714) 779-8832

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)
Rebecca Robles
119 Avenida San Fernando Juaneno
San Clemente CA 92672
rebrobles1@gmail.com
(949) 573-3138

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(619) 294-6660-work
(310) 428-5690 - cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
bacuna1@gabrielnotribe.org

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Joyce Perry; Representing Tribal Chairperson
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine , CA 92612
949-293-8522

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500
Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
626-676-1184- cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
760-904-6533-home

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabirelino Tongva
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.
com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Uptown Newport Village Project # 2265; located in Orange County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

APPENDIX C: PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3324
FAX: (213) 746-7431
e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

8 December 2011

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
1518 Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865-4157

Attn: Sherri Gust

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Uptown Newport Village Project, Cogstone Project # 2265, in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, project area

Dear Sherri:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Uptown Newport Village Project, Cogstone Project # 2265, in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, project area, as outlined on the portion of the Tustin USGS topographic quadrangle map that Molly Valasik sent to me via e-mail on 11 November 2011. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby in the same sediments that occur in the proposed project area.

Geologic mapping shows the entire proposed project area having exposures of marine older Quaternary terrace deposits. Our closest fossil vertebrate localities in the nearby areas mapped as having exposures of marine older Quaternary terrace deposits are west to southwest of the proposed project area, south of the San Diego Freeway (I-405) between the Newport Freeway (Highway 55) and the Santa Ana River. These localities include LACM 4219, just south of west of the proposed project area in a roadcut for the Newport Freeway near Santa Isabel Avenue, that produced fossil specimens of turtle, Testudinata, and camel, Camelidae, in coarse poorly sorted friable sands about 30 feet below the grade of Newport Boulevard and LACM 1339, just north of west of the proposed project area along Adams Avenue near the top of the mesa bluffs east of the Santa Ana River, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and camel, Camelidae, in sand approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa that is overlain by shell bearing silts and sands. Our next closest

vertebrate fossil locality in these deposits is LACM 3267, further southwest of the proposed project area near the intersection of Anaheim Avenue and 19th Street, that produced remains of an undetermined fossil elephant, Proboscidea, but the depth and lithology were not recorded. We further have a large number of vertebrate fossil localities from the marine and terrestrial Late Pleistocene terraces deposits on the east side of Upper Newport Bay south of San Diego Creek immediately south and south-southwest of the proposed project area, including locality LACM 1066. W.E. Miller (1971. Pleistocene vertebrates of the Los Angeles basin and vicinity (exclusive of Rancho La Brea). LACM Science Bulletin, 10:1-124) published on the extensive fossil fauna from locality LACM 1066.

Surface grading or shallow excavations in the nominally marine older Quaternary terrace deposits exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to produce significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: draft invoice